रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० 221 REGISTERED No. D. 221

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड 2
PART II—Section 2
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 24] नई दिल्ली सोमवार, जून 26, 1967/आषाढ़ 5, 1889
No.24] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, 26th June, 1967/Asadha 5, 1889

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 26th June, 1967:—

BILL No. 77 OF 1967

A Bill furher to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Act, 1967. Short title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of November, 1966.

58 of 1952. **2.** Section 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof and,— Amendment of section 4.

(*i*) **in sub-section (*1*) as so re-numbered, for the words "fifteen days", the words "one month" shall be substituted; and**

(*ii*) after sub-section (*1*) as so re-numbered and before the *Explanation,* the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*2*) **In the event of the death of the Minister, his family shall be entitled to the use of the furnished residence occupied by the Minister—**

(*a*) **for a period of two months immediately after his death, without payment of rent and no charge shall fall on the family of the Minister in respect of the maintenance of such residence, and**

(*b*) **for a further period of one month, on payment of rent at such rates as may be prescribed by rules made in this behalf by the Central Government and also charges in respect of electricity and water consumed in that residence during such further period,".**

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under section 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, a Minister (which term includes Deputy Minister) is entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of a furnished residence throughout his term of office and a period of 15 days immediately thereafter. This period is short even when a Minister vacates office and is even more so when a Minister's family has to vacate the house after his death, considering that this is the period which would, in most cases, be taken up in completing the funeral rites. It is, therefore, proposed to increase with effect from the 1st November, 1966 the period to one month when the Minister vacates office and to three months in the event of his death. For the first two months, the deceased Minister's family will not be liable for payment of rent or maintenance charges but during the third month, the family will have to pay rent at the prescribed rates and charges for electricity and water.

NEW DELHI; Y. B. CHAVAN.

The 20th March, 1967.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Under section 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, a Minister (which term includes a Deputy Minister) is entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of a furnished residence throughout his term of office and a period of 15 days immediately thereafter. The proposed provision in clause 2 of the Bill is to increase this period to one month when a Minister vacates office and to three months in the event of his death (the intention being that the deceased Minister's family may retain the residence for a period of two months after the death of the Minister without payment of rent and for a further period of one month on payment of rent at prescribed rates). If the period of retention is increased to one month or three months, as the case may be, instead of 15 days as at present, the additional financial expenditure likely to be involved out of the Consolidated Fund of India will be about Rs. 1,200 or, as the case may be, Rs. 4,500 in the case of a Minister and will be about Rs. 815 or, as the case may be, Rs. 3,150 in the case of a Deputy Minister. However, as the expenditure is of an uncertain and unpredictable nature, it would not be possible to make an exact assessment of the amount likely to be involved, but it is not expected to be large.

BILL No. 86 OF 1967

A Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal) Act, 1967. Short title.

2. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, is hereby repealed. Repeal of Act 22 of 1932.

3. Notwithstanding the repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, by section 2, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the said Act,— Savings.

22 of 1932.

(a) every emigrant labourer in whose case, on the 3rd day of August, 1960, a period of three years from the date of his entry into Assam had not expired,

(b) every emigrant labourer entering Assam on or after the 3rd day of August, 1960, being the date of the Agreement arrived at at the Ninth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations, and before the commencement of this Act, and

(c) every emigrant labourer who is in Assam immediately before the commencement of this Act and whose right of repatriation has not been waived or forfeited by agreement or otherwise under any provisions of the said Act,

shall, as from the date of expiry of a period of three years from the date of his entry into Assam, whether such expiry occurs before or after the commencement of this Act, have the right to be repatriated, and may be repatriated, under the said Act, as if it had not been repealed and the provisions of the said Act in so far as they relate to the enforcement of the right of repatriation of emigrant labourers shall continue to apply as if for the references therein to the Controller, references to the State Government of Assam or an officer authorised by that Government in this behalf had been substituted:

Provided that no such emigrant labourer shall have the right to be so repatriated unless he makes an application in this behalf—

(a) within a period of six months from the commencement of this Act, where the aforesaid period of three years has expired before such commencement, or

(b) within a period of six months from the date of expiry of the aforesaid period of three years, where the latter period expires after such commencement.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 regulates recruitment of workers for tea gardens in Assam from outside the State and their repatriation. Experience gained in the working of the Act for the past few years has shown that it is no longer necessary to continue in existence the pattern of assisted emigrant labour, for tea gardens in Assam, as conditions which justified the introduction of the scheme about thirty years ago, have greatly altered during the intervening period. It is, therefore, proposed to repeal this Act. Any residual functions after the repeal of the Act that may be left over are proposed to be entrusted to the Government of Assam by making an express provision to that effect in the repealing Act.

NEW DELHI; JAISUKHLAL HATHI.
The 3rd June, 1967.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. 6(15)65-PL/Fac. I, dated the 13th June, 1967 from Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation to the Secretary, Lok Sabha.]

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, and for matters connected therewith has, in pursuance of clause (1) of article 117 of the Constitution of India recommended the introduction of the Bill in the Lok Sabha.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, will entail abolition of a cess known as Emigrant Labour Cess leviable under section 5 of that Act. The cess is payable in respect of the entry into Assam of each assisted emigrant as defined in section 2(f) of that Act by the employing interest on whose behalf he is recruited. The proceeds of the cess are credited to a fund called the Emigrant Labour Fund which is utilised for meeting expenditure on the Organisation of Controller of Emigrant Labour and for administering the Act. With the repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, the Organisation of the Controller of Emigrant Labour will be wound up and so there will be no need for the levy of the Emigrant Labour Cess. After the repeal of the Act, any residual functions that may be left over will be entrusted to the Government of Assam but this will not entail any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1967.

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